

MOTION-PICTURE THEATRES MUST TURN ON LIGHT

Wave That Hit "September Morn" Takes New Twist.

SEMI-DARKNESS BAD FOR MORALS

Council Committee Approves Ordinances Requiring Theatre Owners to Illuminate Buildings While Films Are on Display—Warfare on Mashers.

Riding high on the crest of the critical wave which has in recent days been storming the city, the Council Committee on Ordinances last night unanimously recommended the adoption of the ordinance which proposes to flood motion picture theatres with sufficient light to discourage the moving picture masher who piles his trade in the dark. The business clause provides:

"That it shall be unlawful for motion pictures to be exhibited for compensation by any person in the city of Richmond in any place where lights are turned off or are so dimmed as to prevent persons in the assembly from seeing plainly and distinctly all other persons in the assembly within the range of their vision, or so to prevent any such person from seeing clearly and distinctly what such other person may do."

Aimed at Mashers.
The act is directed against the flirtations and petty amours which flourish in the Stygian darkness that shrouds many of the motion picture houses during the exhibition of films. Under the existing laws, which are in their common characteristic, the 5-cent theatres, according to social service commissions, have in the larger cities become the favorite recruiting grounds of vicious assassins. In Richmond, the evil has reached sufficient recognition to support a sentiment in some quarters in favor of a chaperon for the movies.

Alderman Paul, of Clay Ward, spoke warmly in favor of the ordinance, congratulating Councilman Moore, of the 10th ward, upon his initiative in launching this needed piece of legislation. The remarks he heard daily from patrons of the nickel theatres, he said, convinced him that some of the show places stood badly in need of corrective restrictions.

Mr. Moore, while in sympathy with the spirit of the ordinance, thought it would be difficult to enforce, because the language touching the quantity of light the theatres should be required to have was too indefinite. To this objection other members of the committee replied that the point may safely be left to be decided by the police in the exercise of their police powers. Alderman Paul thought that Major Werner would make fully as good a judge of what was the right amount of light in a motion picture theatre as the police.

The ordinance provides a fine of from \$25 to \$100 for each violation.

Recommend Clean-Up Ordinance.
The committee, after a desultory vote and without discussion, recommended to the Council for adoption the Unlawful Ordinance amending the present laws touching the disposal of refuse and garbage and to confer with the Society for the Betterment of Housing and Living Conditions.

Separation of Garbage.
Owners of lots and squares, according to one of the provisions must see to it that they are properly cleaned of refuse after having rented them to circuses or other exhibitions. Another provision requires householders to separate refuse into two receptacles, one for refuse and one for garbage, and to place it in separate receptacles. At the instance of Superintendent Cohn, of the Street Cleaning Department, the ordinance was amended to require that receptacles be placed at those at first contemplated, in order to make possible their more expeditious handling by the street cleaning force.

For Colored Church.
For an hour the committee wrangled over an ordinance granting permission for the erection of a one-story frame church at Wallace and Ritchie streets, to be known as the colored people of that neighborhood. Suburban Haddon opposed the ordinance on the ground that his constituents were against the construction of the church, because it would tend to enlarge the colored settlement in that neighborhood and make it less desirable as a place of residence for whites. Councilman Moore took the same view. For the ordinance appeared Jacob Unlath, not a member of the committee, who thought that the colored people of that neighborhood, more than 300 in number, were clearly entitled to a place of worship. However, he said, the church building would be of a temporary quality and could easily be removed when the population shifted.

Building Inspector Butler told the committee that he was opposed to a church building of a frame construction. When put to a vote the ordinance was recommended, the committee members voting as follows: Ayres—Jones, Disney, Paul and Walsh; noes, Moore and Haddon.

A large delegation of electrical workers was on hand to speak on a pending ordinance which seeks to restrict the number of untrained helpers that may be worked by an electrical contractor. The committee voted to hold a public hearing on the matter at 8 o'clock on the evening of July 22.

EXCURSION TO THE MOUNTAINS
Via Norfolk and Western Railway.
Leaves Byrd Street Station Friday 12 o'clock noon. Price \$1.00 for full particulars.

TRUTH DOUBTED, MULHALL GIVES LIE TO MCCLAVE

Seeks to Prove Close Relations With New Jersey Man.

CALLS CANDIDATE "TIGHT-FISTED WAD"

Testimony About Campaign Comes as Climax of Sensational Day—Identifies Hundreds of Letters Which Speak Familiarly of Many Leading Republicans.

Washington, July 17.—Martin M. Mulhall, late "lobbyist" for the National Association of Manufacturers, was put on cross-examination to-day about the truth of his own correspondence for the first time since nearly a week ago, when he began to tell the Senate investigating committee of his dealings with Senator Reed. Mulhall questioned Mulhall about his alleged relations with S. W. McClave in 1908, when McClave was a candidate in the Sixth District, New Jersey, against William Hughes, now junior Senator from that State. McClave now is the Republican candidate in the Sixth District, where a special election will be held next Tuesday. C. H. Hart, the Democratic candidate in this district, to-day was endorsed by President Wilson.

Senator Reed announced that McClave had denied acquaintance with Mulhall, and jumped the witness from "exhibit" in his case around the 1,500 mark to those close to 4,000. The Senator said he wanted to prove who was telling the truth, Mulhall or McClave.

Tells of Helping McClave.
Mulhall identified many letters from McClave to himself, written in 1908, said he went to the Sixth District to help McClave fight Hughes, and gave details of his work there. He said the National Association of Manufacturers furnished him with \$3,000 for this fight, and that a named "Harber" put up \$2,000. He told about taking McClave to lunch and dinner, about riding with him around in cabs, and about going to the office and other ways helping him in the fight.

Mr. Mulhall's immediate predecessor, John M. Hall, had managed the road with all the conservatism which marked the administration of corporate affairs, especially in New England, during the previous decade.

Mr. Mulhall's advent was the signal for a vast scheme of consolidation, and he had not only the Boston and Maine Central Railroad, but all the leading steamship lines between New York and Boston and intermediate points, as well as various other lines, such as the Boston and Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Under Indictment.
Mr. Mulhall is under Federal indictment for alleged violation of anti-trust laws and an indictment for manslaughter, resulting from the Westport, Conn., wreck also is hanging over him.

It is known that an influential faction in the board favors the sale of the company's water lines, and many, if not all of its trolley roads. It is believed the New Haven also will relinquish control of the Boston and Maine road.

Climax of Sensational Day.
The testimony about McClave was the climax to a rather sensational day. In five hours Mulhall identified hundreds of letters, bringing in the names of dozens of the most prominent men in the Republican party in 1908, and speaking familiarly of making platforms, throwing influence to men for election.

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

CHURCHILL OUTLINES BRITISH NAVAL PLANS

New Destroyer Every Week for Nine Months, Light Cruiser Every Thirty Days for Year, and Superdreadnought Every Forty-Five Days for Eighteen Months.

London, July 17.—The Admiralty has no intention of adding more warships to its construction program for 1914-15, according to a statement made by Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons to-day. Mr. Churchill said he knew of nothing in the international situation necessitating an increase.

As a result of the rejection of the Canadian naval bill, the British government, Mr. Churchill said, would accelerate the construction of three warships, which would be ready late in 1915, and this would fill the gap which otherwise would be created.

Mr. Churchill added that he did not think the question of Canadian contribution to the defense of the empire closed, and there was no reason to suppose that Great Britain would be left alone in the future.

There was an overwhelming consensus of opinion in Canada, he declared, that early action should be taken in one form or another.

By next year, Churchill told his hearers, the British Admiralty would be in a better position to judge whether a further acceleration or a direct addition program would be forced upon it.

In the meanwhile the navy would be increased by a new destroyer every week for the next nine months; by a light cruiser every thirty days for the next year, and a superdreadnought every forty-five days for the next eighteen months.

Mr. Churchill dealt at length with the

MELLEN RESIGNS PRESIDENCY OF NEW HAVEN ROAD

Retirement Excites No Surprise in Financial Circles.

HE HAS BEEN UNDER FIRE OF CRITICISM

Indicted for Manslaughter and Violation of Antitrust Laws, He Has Been Centre of Vigorous Attacks—May Mean Many Changes in System.

New York, July 17.—Charles S. Mellen to-day tendered his resignation as president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and all its allied or subsidiary lines, including the various railroads, trolley lines and water lines which had become part of the New Haven system under his management.

Announcement of Mr. Mellen's resignation, which is to take effect at the pleasure of the New Haven board, but "in no event later than October 1 next," followed a long meeting of the directors, most of whom, including William Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan, were present.

The brief announcement of Mr. Mellen's proposed retirement was the only official statement issued. None of the directors would supplement it, and so much as word, and Mr. Mellen steadfastly denied himself to all interviews.

Excites No Surprise.
Some of the more prominent members of the board earnestly urged Mr. Mellen to reconsider his action, but apparently without avail. In railroad and financial circles, Mr. Mellen's decision will excite no surprise.

Charles S. Mellen, whose recent management of the New Haven Road has given rise to considerable criticism, became president of that system in October of 1903, resigning from the presidency of the Northern Pacific Railway at the request of the late J. P. Morgan, who regarded Mr. Mellen as the man best fitted to reorganize the massive transportation system.

Mr. Mellen's immediate predecessor, John M. Hall, had managed the road with all the conservatism which marked the administration of corporate affairs, especially in New England, during the previous decade.

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King Cables Denial.
New York, July 17.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria denies emphatically the horrifying atrocities attributed in various public opinion, and in regard to which the truth will be established one of these days.

(Continued on Second Page.)

SOFA ENTREATS KING OF ROUMANIA FOR PEACE TERMS

Bulgarians See Invaders at Doors of Their Capital.

London, July 17.—Roumanian troops are at Plevna and Mesudra, the latter town within thirty miles of Sofia, and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is striving to induce Roumania not to occupy Sofia, and are urging Bulgaria to appoint a delegate to confer with the Serbian and Greek Premiers.

The real facts of the situation are only just becoming generally known in Sofia, and are causing dismay among the people. M. Mallinoff's efforts to form a Cabinet appear to have failed.

Lighting of no great importance continues on the Greek and Serbian fronts.

Communication Cut Off.
Sofia, Bulgaria, July 17.—The Roumanians today took possession of the railway station at Varna on the Black sea, and thus control communication with Sebastopol. As the railway between the coast and Sofia has been cut, Bulgaria cannot communicate with the outside world except through Serbia and Roumania.

By forced marches the Turkish army is approaching the town of Kirk-Kiliseh, taken by the Bulgarians after heavy fighting at the beginning of the Balkan War. Many of the population are reported to be fleeing.

An official dispatch reports the defeat by the Bulgarians of Serbian forces, which had penetrated Bulgarian territory on the western frontier. The Bulgarians attacked yesterday, dispersing the Serbians, who are retreating toward Vlasina, across the border.

Another dispatch says severe losses have been inflicted on the Greek army operating on the Bulgarian left flank. King Ferdinand to-day personally telegraphed to King Charles of Roumania that Bulgaria was ready to negotiate terms of settlement with Roumania.

Efforts of A. Mallinoff, Democratic leader and former Premier, to form a new Cabinet thus far have been futile.

Investigate Atrocities.
Paris, July 17.—At the request of Greece, the French government, which has assumed protection of Greek interests in the war region, has instructed the secretary of the French legation at Athens and an officer of the French military mission to proceed immediately to the seat of war to investigate the alleged Bulgarian atrocities.

Her Mistake Fatal.
London, July 17.—The Sofia correspondent of the Times, commenting on the desperate situation in Bulgaria, says:

"Despite thirty-five years of astonishing progress, surrounded by jealous enemies, her position always has been one of weakness. Her statesmen have been willing to admit, and the fatal mistake of believing that Russia would protect her against the consequences of misadventure now is manifest."

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New York, July 17.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria denies emphatically the horrifying atrocities attributed in various public opinion, and in regard to which the truth will be established one of these days.

His Majesty cabled the following message through the Bulgarian royal legation in London to-day:

"Associated Press, New York: 'Sofia, July 17.—All the rumors about Bulgarian atrocities are infamous Greek calumnies, destined to poison the public opinion, and in regard to which the truth will be established one of these days.'"

(Signed)
"THE ROYAL SECRETARIAT."

Describes Outrages.
New York, July 17.—King Constantine of Greece, from his headquarters at Hadji Belik, near Serres, sent to the Associated Press a detailed account of the atrocities of the Bulgarians in Macedonia.

Following is the King's message in part, through Colonel Doussan, chief of the general staff of His Majesty:

"Associated Press, New York: 'Hadji Belik, July 17.—In reply to your dispatch of the 16th instant, I have the honor to communicate to you the following information regarding the Bulgarian atrocities, committed at the outset of hostilities against the Greek and Muslem inhabitants of Macedonia. The first city to be scourged was Nigrita. A large number of its people, who had remained at their homes after the events occurred in the Pancheon district, were massacred by the Bulgarian army, who did not fail to list the path of their flight by the flames of the city, to which they had applied the torch. On our left wing 700 Muslemans of the environs of Kikish, a nest of Bulgarian irregular troops, shared the same fate. At Doutran, before their flight, the enemy dragged the metropolitan and thirty of the leading citizens from their homes. They have never been seen again. But all these things are as nothing compared with what happened at Dimitrisar and Duxate, where everything was sacked by fire and sword. The city of Seres is nothing more than a mass of smoking ruins, filled with mutilated corpses of old men and women and children. At Dimitrisar the exhumation of the mutilated bodies of the metropolitan and children."

(Continued on Third Page.)

PLAN GOES OVER TO NEXT MEETING

Committee Does Not Vote on Prohibition of Interlocking Bank Directorates.

WINGO FATHERS PROPOSAL

Real Debate on Tariff Bill Begins in Senate To-day.

Washington, July 17.—An amendment to the Glass-Owen currency bill, to prohibit interlocking directorates in banking institutions, was proposed at the conference of the Democrats of the House committee to-day. The plan, offered by Representative Wingo, of Arkansas, went over to the next meeting, after brief discussion, and without a test of strength in the committee.

Earlier in the day the conference had defeated 8 to 2, another proposal by Representative Wingo that government funds should be deposited in the proposed regional reserve banks upon a competitive basis, deposits being made in banks offering the highest rate of interest.

The Democrats struck out of the bill a section to permit individual banks, in time of distress, to get direct discounts from the regional reserve banks, upon securities recognized as "stock exchange collateral," and also eliminated a provision exempting notes and bills issued on government, State, county or municipal bonds from the proposed prohibition against rediscounting by the Federal reserve banks of notes and bills issued on the purchase of government securities, bonds or other securities.

The conference extended the maturity period of paper rediscountable under the law from forty-five to sixty days.

Sections of the bill relating to the regular examinations of banks and to penalties for examiners who accept gratuities or loans from banks, were approved. In the case of the penalties for examiners or for officers of banks giving loans or gratuities to examiners, the maximum penalty was raised from \$500 to \$5,000 and the period of imprisonment from three years to five years.

Debate Begins To-day.
Washington, July 17.—Tariff debate in the Senate will begin to-morrow, when Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, will submit the majority report on the Underwood-Simmons bill and make the opening argument for the Democrats.

NEW PLACE FOR STEWART
He Will Be General Passenger Agent of Western Maryland.

Washington, July 17.—C. F. Stewart, of Atlanta, Ga., it was announced here to-day, is to be general passenger agent of the Western Maryland Railroad, his appointment to be effective August 15. Mr. Stewart was formerly with the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Seaboard Air Line, and now is superintendent of the tariff bureau of the Passenger Association.

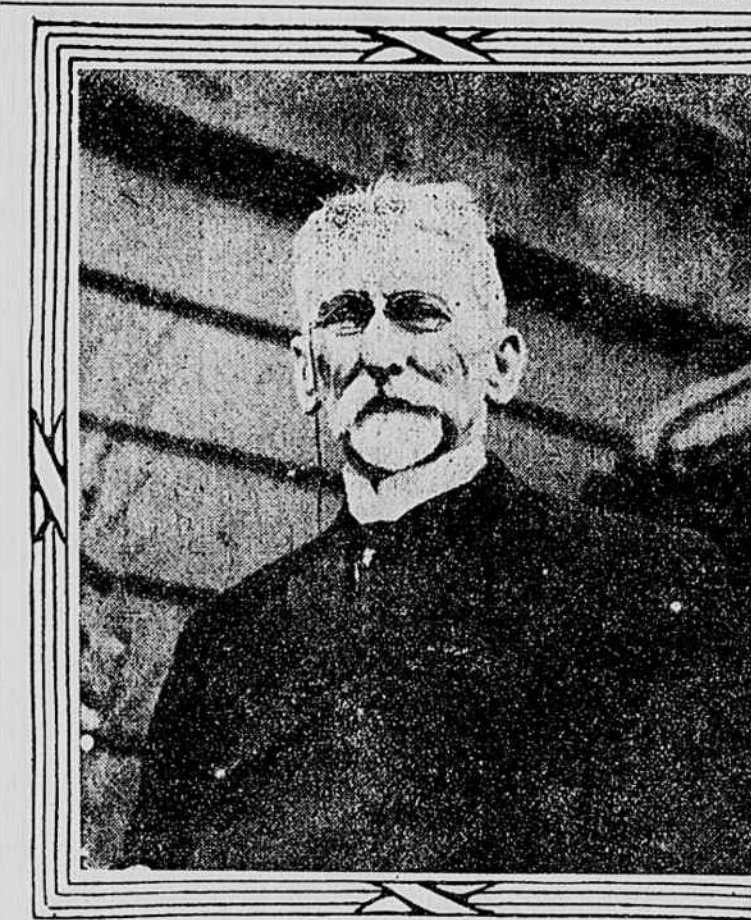
GOTHAM CRACKSMEN BUSY
Secure More Than \$20,000 in Jewelry.

New York, July 17.—Cracksmen secured jewelry valued at between \$20,000 and \$30,000 to-day by blowing a safe in the establishment of Rosenberg & Daniel, a jewelry supply house.

A large safe, containing a more valuable collection of jewelry, withstood attempts to open it. The place robbed is on Grand Street, only a few blocks from police headquarters.

C. & O. MOUNTAIN SPECIAL TRI-WEEKLY
Leave Richmond 11:45 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for White Sulphur, Hot Springs and Mountain resort stations. Dinner and Parlor car.

HEADS NEW FEDERAL COMMISSION



WILLIAM L. CHAMBERS.

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ACTION WITHHELD PENDING ARRIVAL OF AMBASSADOR

Administration Awaits First-Hand Reports on Mexican Situation.

THINKS STORIES ARE EXAGGERATED

Officials Confess Their Difficulty in Getting Trustworthy Information From Southern Republic—Not at All Certain That Present Attitude Will Be Changed.

Washington, July 17.—The administration will make no move in the Mexican situation and will reserve announcement of its future policy toward the Huerta government until after President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have had an opportunity to confer with Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, now en route to Washington from Mexico City.

Upon the advice and report of conditions which Ambassador Wilson himself presents will depend whether he will return to the Mexican capital.

No answer will be made to the note of one of the European powers about conditions in Mexico until the Washington government has had an opportunity to learn the true state of affairs in the southern republic.

Confess Difficulty.
Administration officials, in stating the facts to-night, confessed their difficulty in obtaining trustworthy information at long range about Mexican politics and ephemeral changes. These same officials let it be known incidentally that they believe the demonstrations in Mexico City against Americans recently were fomented by a small group of Mexicans who were trying to force the United States to recognize the Huerta government. Equally critical, they believe, were a number of recent happenings in the Mexican capital, and it was suggested that some of the European members of the diplomatic corps in Mexico City had been misled through the anti-American manifestations to believe that the chaotic conditions in the republic are results of the Washington government's failure to extend recognition to the Huerta regime.

Supported by other facts, official sources in Mexico, Washington officials are inclined to treat the information transmitted by some of the Mexican City diplomats to their governments as in the nature of "impressions" and not reports of fact, the underlying condition of Mexican affairs.

President Wilson and his Cabinet have several close friends in Mexico from whom information has been coming. William Hayward Hall, the writer, is one of these, who has been keeping the President informed about Mexican affairs, but even these unofficial impressions have proved conflicting. The varying attitudes, he said to-day, the complexities of Mexican politics, the necessary caution in wording telegrams for fear of leaks—all these obstacles have made it difficult for the United States to describe conditions intelligibly.

The first step in the policy of securing first-hand information, it was officially explained, is the summoning of Ambassador Wilson. Secretary Bryan, it was announced, would be in Washington when Mr. Wilson arrives, canceling any lectures that might conflict with the emergency.

No Criticism of Wilson.
Criticism is advanced here against Ambassador Wilson for failing to supply the information desired by the President and his advisers, the difficulties of communication being taken into consideration. While it is reliably stated that the President hoped after personal conversations with the American representative.

HOPE OF SETTLEMENT ALMOST ABANDONED
Railroad Employees Will Not Consent to Arbitration Unless It Is Confined to Wage Question Raised by Them—Feeling Runs High Among Union Men.

New York, July 17.—After two stormy sessions of the general committee representing the 8,000 union conductors and trainmen, who have voted to strike if they are not given a 20 per cent increase in pay, it was announced to-day that the employees will not consent to arbitration unless the issue is confined to the wage question.

All hope of an early settlement of the controversy was abandoned when the employees learned officially that the railway managers had named eight specific grievances upon which arbitration would be demanded simultaneously with the wage question.

Feeling ran so high at the meetings it was impossible to maintain the usual secrecy. It is known that many of the executive members urged Leaders Garretson, and Lee to call a strike immediately.

The final result was a lengthy public statement and an appeal to Seth Low, president of the National Civic Federation, through whose influence the White House conference was brought about several days ago.

Mr. Low promptly forwarded a long letter to Chairman Elsha Lee, of the conference committee of railway managers, asking permission to appear before the committee. Extracts from the letter follow:

"Messrs. Garretson and Lee have just informed me that if the questions raised by the railroads in your communication of to-day are presented as

a condition upon which the proposed arbitration shall go forward, they would demand the assistance upon such a condition tantamount to a breach of faith.

"They do not question the right of the railroads to submit, in a proper way and at a proper time, questions as to the submission of such a condition. They do not believe, however, that the railroads are honorably bound to dispose of the questions raised by them, on their own merits and apart from any other questions, before they are asked to consider new and far-reaching problems, to which they nor their brotherhoods have given the slightest consideration.

"I am entirely in sympathy with this view. If it had been the intention of the railroads to submit these questions as soon as the matter was passed, and as a part of the pending controversy, I think this purpose should have been made known to the brotherhoods before their aid was accepted in securing the passage of the Newlands Act."

Chairman Elsha Lee acknowledged receipt of the letter from Mr. Low, and said the committee would be glad to hear from him on any date named.

Daily meetings will be held by the union men until the controversy takes a definite course. The Erie employees it is said, have decided to abide by the decision of the men on the other Eastern roads, as it is generally conceded that the Erie must accept the decision of the managers' committee, although their representative was withdrawn from the conference ten days ago.

Frozen to Death in Ice Plant.
New York, July 17.—Hugo Meiser, a young helper in a Brooklyn ice plant, was found to-day frozen to death in a compartment which he had entered to adjust machinery. His body was stiff and stark. The temperature on the street at the time was nearly 80.